Claims 1-17 (Cancelled)

18. (Original) An apparatus, comprising:

an input for receiving physical parameters useful for a thermodynamic analysis of refrigeration system performance;

a processor for performing a thermodynamic analysis of the refrigeration system and determining consistency of the thermodynamic analysis; and

an output for presenting an estimate of deviance from an optimal state of the refrigeration system based on said thermodynamic analysis and said consistency analysis.

19. (Original) The apparatus according to claim 18, wherein said processor estimates a refrigeration efficiency of the refrigeration system in an operational state, further comprising means for altering a process variable of the refrigeration system during efficiency measurement and calculating a process variable level which achieves an optimum efficiency.

20. (Original) The apparatus according to claim 18, further comprising a control for altering physical parameters by altering at least one of an oil concentration in an evaporator and a refrigerant charge of said refrigeration system.

21. (Original) A method for determining a deviance from optimum of a refrigeration system, comprising:

obtaining physical parameters for a thermodynamic analysis of refrigeration system performance;

performing a thermodynamic analysis of the refrigeration system;

determining consistency of the thermodynamic analysis with a model of the refrigeration system; and

outputting an estimate of deviance from an optimal state of the refrigeration system based on said thermodynamic analysis and said consistency analysis.

22. (Original) The method according to claim 21, wherein said estimate of deviance is used to determine a need for refrigeration system service.

23. (Original) The method according to claim 21, wherein said estimate of deviance is used to estimate a refrigeration system capacity.

24. (Original) The method according to claim 21, wherein said thermodynamic analysis relates to a state of the refrigeration system, further comprising the step of monitoring refrigeration system performance in real time over a range of operating conditions to determine operating-condition sensitive physical parameters.

25. (Original) The method according to claim 21,

wherein said thermodynamic analysis comprises estimating an efficiency of the operating refrigeration system;

further comprising the steps of:

altering a process variable of the refrigeration system;

calculating a refrigeration system characteristic based on an analysis of obtained physical parameters after said alteration; and

optimizing a process variable level in accordance with the determined system characteristic.

26. (Original) The method according to claim 25, wherein the process variable is compressor oil dissolved in the refrigerant in the evaporator.

27. (Original) The method according to claim 25, wherein the process variable is refrigerant charge condition.

28. (Original) The method according to claim 25, wherein an optimum efficiency is determined based on surrogate process variables.

29. (Original) The method according to claim 25, wherein the operating point is maintained by closed loop control based on the determined optimum efficiency process variable level.

30. (Original) The method according to claim 25, wherein the process variable is compressor oil dissolved in the refrigerant in the evaporator, and wherein the process variable is altered by separating oil from refrigerant in the refrigeration system.

31. (Original) The method according to claim 21, further comprising the step of predicting a cost-benefit of a service operation on said refrigeration system to correct at least a portion of the deviance from said optimal state.

32. (Original) The method according to claim 21, further comprising the steps of:

determining a sensitivity of the refrigeration system to perturbations of at least one operational parameter;

defining an efficient operating regime for the refrigeration system based on the determined sensitivity; and

performing a service of the refrigeration system to bring the at least one operational parameter within the efficient operating regime when the refrigeration system is operating outside the defined efficient operating regime and a correction thereof is predicted to be cost-efficient.

33. (Original) The method according to claim 32, wherein the operating regime has a non-trivial double ended range of values, and continued operation of the refrigeration system follows a consistent trend in change in operating point from a beginning of cycle operating point to an end of cycle operating point, wherein the service alters the at least one operational parameter to within a boundary of the non-trivial double ended range of values near the beginning of cycle operating point.

34. (Original) The method according to claim 32, wherein the operational parameter is oil concentration of refrigerant in the evaporator.

35. (Original) The method according to claim 32, wherein the service comprises a purification of the refrigerant.

36. (Original) The method according to claim 32, wherein the at least one operational parameter is estimated by measuring an energy efficiency of the refrigeration system.

37. (Original) The method according to claim 21, further comprising the step of predicting a refrigeration capacity of the refrigeration system.

38. (Original) The method according to claim 21, further comprising the steps of:

defining cost parameters of operation of the refrigeration system;

determining usage parameters of the refrigeration system;

predicting a thermodynamic effect of a service procedure on a machine with respect to efficiency;

estimating a cost of the service procedure; and

conducting a cost benefit analysis based on the operation cost parameters, usage parameters, predicted thermodynamic effect and estimated cost.

39. (Original) A method, comprising the steps of:

thermodynamically modeling a refrigeration system with respect to at least refrigerant purity and superheat level;

predicting a thermodynamic effect of an alteration of a refrigerant purity and compressor power;

altering at a refrigerant purity and a compressor power to achieve a predicted optimum condition under operating conditions.

40. (Original) The method according to claim 39, wherein compressor power is modulated by at least one of speed control, duty cycle control, compression ratio, and refrigerant flow restriction.

41. (Original) The method according to claim 39, wherein refrigerant purity is altered by changing a level of non-condensible gasses therein.

42. (Original) The method according to claim 39, wherein the predicting step comprises using a genetic algorithm.

43. (New) A method, comprising the steps of:

performing a thermodynamic analysis of the refrigeration system to derive a thermodynamic model of the refrigeration system;

performing a consistency analysis the thermodynamic model of the refrigeration system with respect to measured thermodynamic data of the refrigeration system during operation; and

presenting an estimate of a deviance from an optimal state of the refrigeration system based on said thermodynamic analysis and said consistency analysis.

44. (New) The method according to claim 43, further comprising the steps of:

estimating a refrigeration efficiency of the refrigeration system in an operational state;

generating a control signal adapted to alter a process variable of the refrigeration system during efficiency measurement; and

calculating a process variable level which achieves an optimum efficiency.

45. (New) The method according to claim 43, further comprising altering physical parameters by altering at least one of an oil concentration in an evaporator and a refrigerant charge of said refrigeration system.

46. (New) A method for analyzing a refrigeration system, comprising obtaining physical parameters for a thermodynamic analysis of refrigeration system performance and performing a thermodynamic analysis of the refrigeration system, determining a deviance from optimum of the refrigeration system, by determining consistency of a model of the refrigeration system derived from the thermodynamic analysis and measured operating parameters of the refrigeration system, and outputting an estimate of deviance from an optimal state of the refrigeration system based on said consistency analysis.

47. (New) The method according to claim 46, wherein said estimate of deviance is used to determine at least one of a need for refrigeration system service and an estimate a refrigeration system capacity.

48. (New) The method according to claim 46, wherein said thermodynamic analysis relates to a state of the refrigeration system, further comprising the step of monitoring refrigeration system performance in real time over a range of operating conditions to determine operating-condition sensitive physical parameters.

49. (New) The method according to claim 46, wherein said thermodynamic analysis comprises estimating an efficiency of the operating refrigeration system; said method further comprising the steps of: altering a process variable of the refrigeration system; calculating a refrigeration system characteristic based on an analysis of obtained physical parameters after said alteration; and optimizing a process variable level in accordance with the determined system characteristic.

50. (New) The method according to claim 49, wherein an operating point the operating refrigeration system is maintained by closed loop control based on the determined optimum efficiency process variable level.

51. (New) The method according to claim 46, wherein the process variable comprises compressor oil dissolved in the refrigerant in the evaporator.

52. (New) The method according to claim 51, wherein the process variable is altered by purifying refrigerant in the refrigeration system.

53. (New) The method according to claim 46, wherein the process variable comprises refrigerant charge condition.

54. (New) The method according to claim 46, wherein an optimum efficiency is determined based on surrogate process variables.

55. (New) The method according to claim 49, wherein the process variable is altered by purifying refrigerant in the refrigeration system.

56. (New) The method according to claim 46, further comprising the step of predicting a cost-benefit of a service operation on said refrigeration system to correct at least a portion of the deviance from said optimal state.

57. (New) The method according to claim 46, further comprising the steps of:

determining a sensitivity of the refrigeration system to perturbations of at least one operational parameter;

defining an efficient operating regime for the refrigeration system based on the determined sensitivity; and

servicing the refrigeration system to bring the at least one operational parameter within the efficient operating regime when the refrigeration system is operating outside the defined efficient operating regime and a correction thereof is predicted to be cost- efficient.

58. (New) The method according to claim 57, wherein the operating regime has a non-trivial double ended range of values, and continued operation of the refrigeration system follows a consistent trend in change in operating point from a beginning of cycle operating point to an end of cycle operating point, wherein the service alters the at least one operational parameter to within a boundary of the non-trivial double ended range of values near the beginning of cycle operating point.

59. (New) The method according to claim 46, further comprising the steps of: defining cost parameters of operation of the refrigeration system; determining usage parameters of the refrigeration system; predicting a thermodynamic effect of a service procedure on a machine with respect to efficiency; estimating a cost of the service procedure; and conducting a cost benefit analysis based on the operation cost parameters, usage parameters, predicted thermodynamic effect and estimated cost.